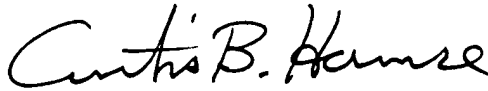


If a telephone conference would be helpful in resolving any issues concerning this communication, please contact Applicants' primary attorney-of record, Douglas P. Mueller (Reg. No. 30,300), at (612) 371.5237.

Respectfully submitted,

MERCHANT & GOULD P.C.  
P.O. Box 2903  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402-0903  
(612) 332-5300

Dated: October 19, 2001

By   
Curtis B. Hamre  
Reg. No. 29,165

DPM/tvm

## MARKED-UP COPY

In the specification, please amend the following paragraph found on page 1, line 21, with the following:

The technique to solve the aforementioned problem by allowing this field-through-voltage to become equal within the screen is proposed in [JP10(1998)-3932110A] JP10(1998)-39328A. FIG. 36 and FIGS. 37A - 37C show the configuration thereof. FIG. 36 is a plan view of a liquid crystal display device, wherein 211 is a liquid crystal panel, 212 is a driving circuit on the scanning side, and 213 is a driving circuit on the image signal side. FIGS. 37A - 37C are enlarged views showing the pixel part in portions a, b and c of FIG. 36 respectively. With respect to the area of overlapping portions 210a - 210c between an auxiliary capacity line 204 disposed under an interlayer insulating film and a pixel electrode 203, the part of the overlapping portion 210a is set to be larger than the part of the overlapping portion 210b, and the part of overlapping portion 210c is set to be smaller than the part of the overlapping portion 210b. As a result, as it departs from the feeding end of the scanning wirings, the storage capacity formed in the aforementioned overlapping portions is reduced, and thus, it is described that the difference in the field-through-voltage accompanied by a deformation or a collapse of the scanning voltage waveform can be eliminated. Moreover, by forming the auxiliary capacity line 204 with the use of a transparent electrode, it is described that the area of the light transmitting through the a portion, the b portion and the c portion can be made equal.